San Francisco.

PTURE!

Cure of an Enormous Rup-
22 Years' Standing, by
Use of Dr. Marsh's
Patent Truss.

ollowing Letter from Mr.
Fatz, who was Cured
in Nine Months.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1872.
URSE COMPANY—GENTS: THIS IS
hat I have worn Dr. Marsh's Patent
nths, and have been RADICAL-
very large, painful and tired
ty-two years' standing. My Rupture
most any child's head, but now I am
er than I have been for many years, and
fe to do any laborious or hard work.
JACOB FATZ, 505 Pacific st.

ARSH'S PATENT RADICAL
ther kinds of Trusses, Shoulder-
ic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages and
formities accurately fitted at the
ffice of the MARSH TRUSS COMPANY,
ry street, corner of Co
phlets free to any one upon
jel2d&p3mw2m

V. SPAULDING,
ng & Repairing
UMENT,
st St., between Front
Bat
RANCISCO.
PLANER KNIVES AND MOULDING
combed or straight-edged, at
APP, RUPP
Portland, Or.
ge St., Washington
gh St., by telegraph or
ress as if sent to mouth
LIESENFELD'S
TABLE MANUFACTORY,
ET , SAN FRANCISCO.
Sole Agents
On the Pacific C
FOR
AN & COLLENDER'S
RUBBER TABLE, patented June 30,
EUREKA WIRE CUSHION,
and the Celebrated Combination
RIVALLED STEEL PLATE
tment of Billiard Goods,
ent B cushion, called M
THEIN, 507 & 509 SECOND ST.
CARRIAGE-MAKERS,
COMPANY'S LEHIGH
and Bulk Constantly
Bridge and Battery, the
for interior
& BOYLE,
ST 13th st.
P. FISHER,
RTISING AGENT
61 Merchants' Exchange,
AND
TISEMENTS
WHO CONTEMPLATE
should send to
P. ROWELL & CO.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.
New York: N. Y.
J. L. Brow
San Francisco: Jas. B.
& Co., Bankers of
DVERTISERS.
WHO CONTEMPLATE
to any part of the United States or Canada
should send to
PARK ROW, N.Y.
Marshal's Sale.
AN EXECUTION ISSUED OUT
Court of the United
to me directed, in favor of
Francisco, California, and
chards, for the sum of
Seventy-two 84-100 Dollars
co's, I did, on the 5th day of
upon all of said M
following described real
of (8¼) of Lot numbered
ne Hundred and Forty-six
said District. Now,
notice, on Monday, the 7th day of
of two o'clock P. M. of said day, I will
said City of Portland, I will sell
and interest of said M
bed property, at Public
therefor, for cash in hand,
interest, costs and accruing
THOMAS G. YOUNG,
Marshal of the United
for the District of
SON, Auctioneer.
ARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
ABLISHED OFFICES IN
Washington and Idaho
o a General Ex
branches.
ON OF MERCHANDISE
And for the
FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.
New York: N. Y.
J. L. Brow
San Francisco: Jas. B.
& Co., Bankers of
DVERTISERS.
WHO CONTEMPLATE
should send to
P. ROWELL & CO.
enclose 25 cents for their
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ecial hints to advertisers,
ppearance of nee who are
Advertisers.
Newspaper Advertising
PARK ROW, N.Y.

VOL XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1873. NO 125

Morning Oregonian.

The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED BY

THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE OREGONIAN is published every ... day, and delivered by carriers to ... at 25 cents a week. Single ... By Mail or Express, to any part ... at $10 per annum in advance; ... ths; $2 for three months. ... saith stratos.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of ... in the Daily, will be published every ... and be mailed by Mail to any part ... at $3 per annum, $1.50 for six months, ... this, in advance.

... at the end of the time for which ... shall order ... at least two ... printed ... Front and Stark streets ... Portland, Oregon.

L. F. FISHER, ... 20

Professional Cards.

DR. S. PILKINGTON M. D.
OCULIST & AURIST.
... OFFICE BUILDING, CORNER FIRST ... AND WASHINGTON STREETS.
... 12 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. C. ROSENK,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
... STREET, BET. OAK AND PINE.

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
... AND ACCOUCHEUR.
... the Public Schools. Calls attended ... part of the City. ... for sale and instruction ... Manikin and Skeleton. ... Physician and Hospital Agent.

Law Cards.

... STOTT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
... STREET, ROOM NO. 8 PORTLAND.
... the Washington Hotel.

JOHN S. WALDO,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
... N. W. corner Washington and ... daw
... E. T. ... ROOM.

BOGLE & THOMPSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
... Second Hotel, dawtf
... STREET.

MATTHIAS KLEIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
... Front, between Washington and Stark, ... N. W. cor. Washington and ...

F. A. CHENEWETH
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
... STREET, ...

W. H. H. HOSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
... Second st., between Morrison and Yamhill, ...

THOMAS H. DRYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
... STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Business Cards.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
(Successors to FREEMAN & CO.,)
... and Dealers in
GOLD DUST, U. S. & FOREIGN COIN,
AND
BULLION.
... Front st., between Washington and Stark, Portland, Or.

DEALERS IN METALS.

AND

COMMERCIAL STOCK.

AGENCY FOR
THE CELEBRATED SALAMANDER & M'FARLAND'S SAFES
J. H. FISK,
Assayer and Metallurgist,
... Front st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill.
A PRICE PAID FOR GOLD DUST & BARS.
... with care, and ... ys of Gold and Silver, Antimony, Nickel, Chrome, Plumbago, Iron, Chamotte, Lime and other metals Analyzed. Waters and all other substances.

L. THERKELSEN,
Carpenter & Builder,
... 21 st. bet Fourth and Seventh.
... Office, ... Seventh and Alder streets.

RUMBEIN & GILBERT
ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
... 205 ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
... st., bet. Front and First,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. GOODNOUGH,
Contractor & Builder,
... CORNER, BET. B AND C.

E. SEYMOUR, BROWNE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
... STREET, BET. FIRST AND SECOND
Bought and Sold and Legal Papers Executed.
... and LOTS for sale in ... Addition, Tacoma.

OTTO TREUER,
No. 1 North Front Street.
... IN WINES AND LIQUORS, AND MANufacturer of Bitters, Cordials, Bitters, etc., etc. ... the Wallace's Philadelphia Brewery, ... by the Keg or Bottle. ... to any part of the city. a23dtf

Sheriff's Sales!

... issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, and to me directed, in favor of ELIZABETH JANE A. FALKINBURG, from ... dated, ...

2,000 Barrels Sugars, Assorted Grades,
which we offer at reduced rates.
ALLEN & LEWIS.

OREGON
LIVERY & HACK STABLE
... Between 1st and Morrison Sts.
L. A. GODDARD, Proprietor.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
... BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.
... FOR FUNERALS REDUCED TO $5 00.

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST!
DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!
OF ALL SIZES.
Call and See our Stock.
BY ... & FARRELL,
150 Front street.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
STEAMBOATS.
NOTICE.
... FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY ... May 1st, the steamer
E. N. COOKE
Will LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M. —connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE
Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.
Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Oswego with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co at REDUCED RATES.
All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE
Freight received until 5 P. M.
J. D. BILES, Agent.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
... BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.
FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

W. R. T. Co's
STEAMER
GOV. GROVER!
WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY
Monday and Thursday Morning
At 6 o'clock,
FOR CORVALLIS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or breakage.
B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

W. R. T. Co's Notice.
From and after this date
THE STEAMER "VANCOUVER"
WILL CONNECT WITH THE "GOV. GROVER" at ALBANY, and carry freight and passengers to all points between Albany and Harrisburg.
B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't W. R. T. Co.

STEAMER CALLIOPE
For the Lower Columbia Trade!
THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the Alder-street Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, for the Cascades, touching at all way landings; returning Wednesday and Saturday. For freight or passage apply on board. mh4

Vancouver and Portland Packet!
THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY, Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland, Sundays excepted.
Leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Portland at 2 P. M., foot of Alder st.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8 15 A.M.	Roseburg	7 15 P.M.
Roseburg	8:15 A.M.	Portland	4 20 P.M.

Freight Train (with Passenger Car attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between

PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:05 A.M.	Junction	6:00 P.M.
Junction	6:00 A.M.	Portland	5 45 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.
H. F. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	11:30 A. M.	Portland	2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St Joseph	11 00 A M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	5.00 P. M.

Passengers received at Fourth street landing on signaling the train.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Sup't.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.
A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL COMmence running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND, stopping at Milwaukie, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais

Time as Followes:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Salem	6.15 A. M.	Portland	8:45 A. M.
Portland	4.45 P. M.	Salem	7.15 P. M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l. Supt

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS, making close and reliable connections at OMAHA, with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all EAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon, And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. E. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago
WM. R. STREET, Passenger Agent, San Francisco

OREGON.

Corvallis has a new fire bell weighing 158 pounds.

The City Fathers of Forest Grove talk of naming the streets.

There are 91 convicts in the Oregon Penitentiary—all males.

Heavy rains are reported at Tillamook during the month of June.

Hon. R. P. Boise of Salem is to deliver the oration at Junction City on the Fourth

The brick work on the State University is progressing rapidly, several feet having already been laid.

Seven thousand dollars in currency was paid to the Warm Spring Indian Scouts at the Dalles last week.

Mr. T. J. Small, of Marion county, killed a large salmon trout with a rock at Spores' ferry the other day.

Surveying has been resumed on the new road to be opened between Linkville and Ashland, Mr. J. S. Howard being the surveyor.

Rev. Thomas Condon, of the Dalles, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the Oregon State Fair, in October next.

There will be a basket meeting at the campground of the M. E. Church South, near Dixie, Polk county, Saturday and Sunday, July 5th and 6th.

Two young Japanese, Mingoree and Cameojo, arrived at Forest Grove last Wednesday, from San Francisco. They are going to school in that place.

On Wednesday of last week a band of 640 sheep passed through Corvallis from Umpqua en route for the Touchet country, above Walla Walla.

John Dupont was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and William Simpson was sentenced for four years at the Dalles last week. Both were convicted of larceny.

The peach crop, usually so abundant about Walla Walla and the Dalles, is this year almost a failure from late frosts. The same is true in Umpqua and Rogue river valleys.

The wagon road from Corvallis to the beach at Yaquina, which has been under way for five years past, is at last finished, except the bridges on some important streams and sloughs.

Bro. Carter, of the *Gazette*, reports a cock fight at Corvallis on the 22d, and says it drew quite a crowd of spectators, and was a plucky contest etc., but don't tell which chicken whipped.

The Executive Committee of the Jackson County Agricultural Society have fixed upon Wednesday, September 24th, as the day for opening the annual fair of the Society. The fair will continue four days.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Cornelius Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F.: C. H. Walker, N. G; H. C. Raymond, V. G; J. R. Spencer, R. S; D. L. Turpin, P. S; H. L. Barrett, Treasurer.

Everything is arranged for the celebration of the Fourth at Jacksonville. W. J. Stanley will deliver the oration, Thos. G. Reame will read the Declaration of Independence and Rev. Mr. Stabl will act as Chaplain.

The wheat fields about the Dalles present quite a contrast to those of the Wallamet valley. Many fields in that region are now about ready for the reaper, while in this valley but few fields have fairly begun to turn.

Next in order as Myrtle Creek and announces a determination to celebrate the "glorious Fourth," with a grand celebration barbacue, and all the jubilations of such occasions. The orator of the day is Gen. Joseph Lane.

At a regular meeting of Spencer Butte Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: J. J. Walton, Jr., N. G; Wm Killingsworth, V. G.; Joel Ware, R. S, B. F. Dorris, Treas.

An Eastern paper says: "A Rhode Island druggist has just filled by mail an order from Oregon for a box of pills." Just let the doctors of Oregon catch that man and he will soon be in that land where there is no more taking pills.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church at Junction City was dedicated June 22d, Rev. T. H. Henderson of Salem preaching the dedicatory sermon. The collection amounted to $550, being $50 more than the indebtedness of the church.

The discovery of gold mines in Ochoco is creating considerable excitement in the eastern portion of Linn county, and the Santiam people are catching the fever with fearful rapidity. A number have already started from Scio for the auriferous fields.

At Eugene buyers are paying 65 cents for wheat. A wagon load of oats sold on the street at 35 cents per bushel; quotable at 35 to 40 cents. The supply of butter exceeds the demand, and we give 15 cents as buyers' price, retail, selling at 20 cents. Eggs, 15 cents.

Frank Powers, of Springfield, last week sheared 800 head of half-breed cotswold sheep, the whole lot averaging over 8½ pounds per head. Fifteen averaged 12 pounds a piece, thirty one averaged 11 pounds; forty six averaged 10 pounds; sixty-seven, 9 pounds.

An oak tree standing near the house of Mr. Rostin Welch, about two miles east of Forest Grove, was struck by lightning on Wednesday of last week. Mr. W.'s family were considerably shocked. The tree was torn to pieces and some of the limbs were thrown upon the house.

Mr. Marsh French returned to the Dalles last week from the new gold mines on Ochoco creek. He reports that none of the miners have as yet got their claims opened for washing, and also says that the mines may be good or they may not, no one can tell yet. The old experienced miners, who are opening claims, seem to think that they are going to pay well.

The Dalles municipal election resulted as follows: Mayor, R Grant; Recorder, James A. Campbell; Marshal, Samuel Klein; Treasurer, E Wingate; Councilmen, F. Dehm, J. W. French, Geo A Liebe and John Moran. For the fifth Councilman the following gentlemen received the same number of votes: N. H. Gates, A. C. Phelps, L Newman and J. M. Beall, and the matter is still undecided

Dr. McMahon, of Monroe, accompanied by Robert McMillan, late of Iowa, left Corvallis last week for Pass Creek, for the purpose of prospecting and developing coal mines in that locality. Dr. M. is confident that he has discovered rich and valuable coal fields immediately on the line of the Oregon and California railroad. Mr. McMillan is an experienced coal miner, and we shall await his report with interest.

The Salem *Statesman* says: "It will be remembered that some weeks ago a Mr. Ruby Thorpe of the South Santiam, disappeared, and that it was then supposed he was drowned in attempting to ford the Santiam river. Long search was made for the body, but without success. No trace of his fate could be discovered, save that his horse was found on an island in the river, and this but confirmed the supposition that the rider had been drowned. We hear a report, now, that the missing man was seen not long ago in Omaha. The story is that a lady who knew him well, having lived near him many years, being at Omaha, saw him get off the overland train, and that she tried to speak to him, but failed. She knew of no reason, at that time, why he should avoid her, but was under the impression that he saw her and got out of sight as quickly as possible. We, of course, know nothing about the reliability of this report."

The *Mountaineer* of last Saturday says: A drove of stock cattle from Marion county, belonging to a Mr. Lewis, arrived on Rock Creek in this county last week. This was the first drove to cross the Cascade mountains this season. They report about twelve miles of snow on the mountains. Other bands have since crossed and a large number of persons bound for the new mines in the Ochoco country. It is expected that the road over the mountains is now passable for wagons.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* of Saturday last has news from the front, that eleven of the worst Modocs, including Captain Jack, are securely ironed and confined in a blockhouse, while the others are kept in barracks enclosed by pickets 20 feet high. A strong guard is kept up, night and day. The Commission is not yet organized; cause—too much red tape. No fault, however, of Gen. Davis. As soon as the Commission is organized, which will be completed in a few days, the General will start with a large force on his contemplated tour north.

On the 17th instant the schooner *Challenge Coquille*, a vessel of eighty tons, was launched at Gardiner. She was built for the Coquille lumber trade. There were then three vessels in port, loaded with lumber, ready for sea, the *Sparrie*, *Jenny Thielsen* and *Bob Blink*. Mr. E Burchard has started a new store. On the whole, business is much better than it was a year ago. Should the charges upon the railroad be too exorbitant, Gardiner always offers an easy and cheap way for the shipment of all the produce of the valley. We learn that an extensive celebration will be held there on the Fourth of July.

Isaac Henshaw, of Polk county, drowned himself on Friday of last week in Goose Creek. He is the same man who, a year ago last spring, went into the mountains and remained until he was nearly starved and his feet so badly frozen that they had to be amputated. His object then was to die of starvation. This time he adopted the surer, quicker and less painful way of dying by drowning. No cause is known why he should wish to end his life. He is supposed to have been partially insane at the time. He was well off in this world's goods, and leaves a wife and seven children; some of them married.

A correspondent, under date of June 25th, says: "Yesterday was quite an eventful day in Baker. At 10½ o'clock A. M., we had divine service by Rev. Mr. Nevius; at 1 o'clock P. M., the Masonic fraternity paraded—about fifty strong, headed by the brass band; marched through the principal streets to the Academy, where the Hon. James H. Slater orated to them; at 7 o'clock P. M., there was a wedding at the house of John P. Rose, Esq. Mr. James Fletcher, that popular and wealthy landlord of the Western, was united to Miss McMurren. The bride was lovely. After the wedding came a grand ball at the Court House Everything passed off smoothly, and peace reigns this morning."

THE TERRITORIES.

Hon. A. G. Cook, of Vancouver, has gone on a visit to England.

The general office of Wells, Fargo & Co., is to be moved from Omaha to Salt Lake City about the 1st of July.

About six inches of snow fell on the mountain range north of Corinne, Utah, on the 22d of June, a very unusual occurrence.

The Sisters of The House of Providence at Vancouver, have awarded Messrs. Hidden and Ginder, a contract for 300,000 brick.

An animal known as the *Tatonay* (*Dasypus Tatonay*), a kind of Armadillo, has been discovered near the Battle Ground below Vancouver It is about the size of a yearling bear.

The store of C Crosby & Son, at Tumwater, was broken into on the 27th and robbed of $200 in coin and $150 worth of clothing. To effect an entrance the lock was cut out of the door.

There seems to be some dissatisfaction with the collector of customs at Sitka. Perhaps some of the special treasury agents would do well to take a trip up there and investigate the matter.

Charles Bird, of Clarke county, W. T., has an old fiddle, for it was made in 1706, but not the oldest one on the coast, as the *Register* claims by over a hundred years. A man at Salem has one made in the 16th century.

The counsel for Raymond & Ely, in the famous law suit of Raymond & Ely vs Hermes is arriving for a new trial. Some of the best talent on the Pacific coast is employed on both sides, and a long hard fought battle is expected.

The City Creek mines, at Salt Lake, is still all the talk in Zion. Several splendid prospects are said to be found, some of them showing up large and rich bodies of ore. Nothing to be relied on has been ascertained as yet, however.

George C. Bates, ex United States Attorney for Utah, after waging a war of words with different persons, through the press, now comes forward and avows that he will publish all he knows about official corruption in Utah since his brief, but brilliant, career in this Territory. It will be startling, no doubt.

The *Register* gives the following as the dimensions of the building which the Sisters propose to have put under roof at Vancouver the present season: The main building will be 135 feet front by 50 feet deep, with a wing extending back from the front 190 by 36 feet, forming in shape a cruciform. Portico in front same width as wing: The whole to be three stories, aggregating 40 feet in height. Entire length of walls, 750 feet. They have also upon the same grounds, a frame building nearly completed 20 by 60 feet, two stories high, which will be used at present for a carpenter's shop, but designed for stables and carriage houses eventually.

The Olympia *Tribune* of June 29th says: "Judge Rice, Capt. Ainsworth and Gen. Sprague, after examining and inspecting Tacoma, spent about a day looking at Seattle, traveling over the sawdust through the woods in the outskirts of town, and out to Lakes Washington and Union. From there they went to Muckilteo and spent four hours in the wilderness there, returning on the *Alida* Wednesday night to Seattle. Yesterday they left that place, coming this way, taking another look at Tacoma, and quitting the steamer at Steilacoom They are supposed to be there now, and the Steilacomites are said to be elated with their prospects."

A letter from Chamberlain Flat, W. T., to the *Mountaineer* says: "Some new comers from the Sound have lately moved up here and like these parts so well that they have concluded to take up ranches on the opposite side, where the wild-weed and rye grass grow so abundantly that there is no need of putting up hay for winter use. Just now we all are employed in catching driftwood, and thousands of nice logs are floating along, while scores of men boats and men are constantly employed in hauling in wood for winter use. Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in securing one nice cedar log eighty feet long and ten feet through at the butt. He thinks it will make over one thousand posts. Messrs Eston & Jenkins have done a very fine thing in this business and have caught wood enough to last for two years to come. Peaches and all kinds of fruit are doing well Mr. Higgenbothem will have over one hundred bushels of peaches, to judge from the present appearances of his orchard, and other fruit in large proportion.

Examination of Teachers for State Certificates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

It is near the time appointed for the examination of teachers seeking State Certificates. The general public has a very imperfect knowledge of the duties of the Board of Education, and is very poorly qualified to appreciate the labor, talent, care, and honesty required to discharge those duties properly. In the hope of imparting a little useful information to young teachers, of making a few suggestions to inexperienced County Superintendents, of satisfying, in a measure, the liberal curiosity of the reading public, I am willing to devote a leisure hour to explaining the difficulties that have to be overcome by the Board, what teachers are generally required to do and to know, the methods generally adopted at the examinations, and whatever else I may chance to think of as I write.

How far should the examination be carried in each branch? What degree of thoroughness should be exacted in each part? What differences should be made in the different grades of certificates? Should the examination in any of the grades extend beyond the branches named in the common school law? If it should, what branches should be added? What degree of thoroughness should be demanded in these additional branches? Should the examinations be oral, or written, or both? How much experience should be demanded for certificates of the first and second rank? What kind of proof must be given of successful practice?

To answer these questions wisely, at the very beginning, is of incalculable importance to the future education of Oregon. Truth lies at a central point between divergent errors, and every good cause has as much to fear from new conceits as from old prejudices. On one hand there is danger of so relaxing the rigor of the examinations as to make the certificate worthless. On the other hand the danger is of requiring it so severe that none but men of the most finished education could hope to pass. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to degrade the standard down to the level of superficial, shallow, flippant mediocrity. It must not be forgotten, however, that the object of Life Certificates is to benefit the teachers of common schools and not the professors of colleges. The law that grants them is a part of the common school law of the State. This gives rise to a reasonable doubt whether proficiency in any branches, other than those mentioned in the school law, is necessary for any State Certificate.

For certificates of the first and second class, the Board requires some knowledge of algebra, geometry, and physiology, as additional branches. The ordeal will appear insignificant to some, but a complete mastery of the subjects named in the common school law is much more rarely possessed than is generally supposed. And I venture the prediction, that if some of the applicants fail, the failure will arise from want of thoroughness in the branches enumerated in the law. The standard could not be lowered without compromising the character of every teacher in the State, nor much raised without an unwarrantable departure from the law. It is one which no really good teacher needs fear, one which no undisciplined, superficial teacher can pass.

Examinations are never so formidable to the well prepared, as when conducted by some ignoramus. With educated men, the teacher is sure of having carefully worded, sensible questions to answer. In history, he will not be startled by the question, "What happened in America after the death of John Smith?" Nor in arithmetic, will he need to fear that he cannot tell readily, "What are the sides of a triangle which contain an acre?" The writer once had a chance on the last question. He supposed the triangle equilateral and was pleased to find that the result agreed with the one expected.

With able teachers for examiners, the examination will be more philosophical than technical. By men of this character, a knowledge of governing principles, of general truths, of the grand outlines of a subject will be required. Isolated facts and barren statistics will have little opportunity to air themselves. In geography, the relation of the earth to the solar system; the cause of day and night and of the seasons; the elements of mathematical and of physical geography a clear general view of the whole world; the races that inhabit its different parts with their characteristics and degrees of civilization, will be considered of more importance than to be ready to name in the order of their size every town and river in Africa. If a teacher can give a clear analysis of the rules of common fractions, can explain and illustrate the principles of decimals, give a complete demonstration of the methods of extracting the square and cube roots of numbers, if in working his examples, he adopts the right method of solution, he need not fear that a chance mistake in the operation will detract materially from his standing. These examples are only illustrative, and any other studies would do as well. No examination by question and answer will determine a teacher's ability for explanation. Aside from the suspicion that it is possible for some of the teachers to gain a previous knowledge of the printed questions, there are strong reasons for having much of the examination oral. Give a teacher a subject and require him to explain it, to illustrate it, to teach it. This will show how well he can teach; and it is of as much importance to know how a teacher teaches, as it is to know what he can teach. There is no way to prevent unfairness except to select such men for examiners as will not suffer it.

When the questions are printing, great care should be taken to prevent any of them from entering carelessly around the neighborhood. There is a method much favored in many of the cities, counties and States, which, with more or less modification, will probably be adopted at Salem. In a box, slips of papers are placed having numbers on from one to a hundred or more. Each candidate draws one number from the box, writes his address in full on a slip of paper and encloses the slip in an envelope. He puts his number expressed in figures on the sealed envelope "only this and nothing more"—and drops the envelope thus numbered into some box agreed upon. On every sheet of paper that he writes he places his number in the upper right hand corner. The examiners decide what each number deserves, then open the envelopes to find the names corresponding to the numbers. If the candidate has any credit from the oral examination, that is now added and his result is complete In the oral part of the examination the candidates are generally divided into three or more classes, so that each one can have the benefit of an oral examination in each branch. If each examiner has charge of some particular branch, the classes change rooms.

I cannot take space for any more at present.

Yours, THULAH-ASTORIA.

Henry Ward Beecher says of the late Chief Justice Chase's aspirations for the Presidency:

No man since Webster has had this fever, this gnawing lust for the highest name and power, like Salmon P. Chase. His name sparkled and swayed beneath the jewelry of all our statliest civic titles save one—Senator, Governor, Cabinet member, Chief Justice—but none appealed the voracity of his ambition while the culminating one was lacking. It is probable that the clutch of his hope upon it never quite relaxed until the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore. This was a weakness, it is true, but it was a weakness in which he had uncommonly good company.

Newton Jacobs, a lad about fifteen years of age, living at Ashland, in Jackson county, met with a sad accident on Wednesday of last week, while riding on an ox wagon. He was sitting on a log that was on the wagon, attending to the brake, and while going down hill the rope with which he was operating the brake suddenly parted, which caused him to fall from the log under one of the wheels, which ran over and crushed both of his thighs.

Andrew Savis, a half-breed Indian, and Geo. Beezley, a drunken, half crazy loafer, lately from Portland, were arrested on the 24th instant, in the Dalles, for selling liquor to Indians, and on being taken before James A. Campbell, a Justice of the Peace, were committed to appear before the United States Court for trial at the next regular session.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JUNE 29.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Suit against O. O. Howard.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In view of the proposed action to be brought against Gen. Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, for deficiency in his accounts, search was made to-day at the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury for his bonds, and also bonds of twelve sub Commissioners. The act creating the Bureau provided that the Commissioner shall give bonds in the sum of $50,000, and Sub-Commissioners in the sum of $20,000 each, and the chief clerk in the sum of $20,000.

Those Mexican States Again.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is said that a company of Americans has been organized who propose to purchase from the Government of Mexico two or three of the Mexican States with a view to developing their mineral [illegible]. The direct object to be had in view by the parties are Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa.

A Congress in Dire of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram announcing that Collector Jas. Mullins, late member of Congress from the Fourth Tennessee District, died yesterday at Shelbyville, Tennessee, of cholera.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $310,985. For the month, $8,[illegible],828; for the fiscal year to date, $114,472,600.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Charles P. Wallcott is appointed Internal Storekeeper for the First California District; and Daniel T. Dickerson, Gauger for the same.

Impeachment Trifling.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has made the following important ruling: When a homestead is cancelled, and the original claimant has found and at the date of [illegible] cancellation, with others who design taking [illegible] the [illegible] laws, the [illegible] legally open to [illegible] settlement right vests instantly on such [illegible] cancellation; while claimants having gone on the land while it was covered by said homestead entry were trespassers, and the [illegible] claimant is the preferred party under the pre[illegible] laws.

Origin of the Modoc War.

WASHINGTON, June 27. Gen. J. K. Lotts [illegible] Captain Smith of the Indian Bureau in relation to the cause of the Modoc war. He says he has only been able to arrive at one cause in reference to it, viz., that it was caused by wrongful acts of California whites. He states as on what he claims to him reliable authority, that the Modocs were induced to sell their reservation for food on the Klamath reservation, and having entered into [illegible] contract, were then compelled to seek fishing and hunting grounds on their old reservation. Lotts also regretted to say that there never was a time since the organization of the Government, as there is at present, corruption and swindling, not only in the Government and people, but upon the Indians, as there is to day being practiced on Indian relations on the Pacific coast.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Mr. Lotts in his letter to Secretary Delano on the Modoc war, concludes as follows: "Modocs and Major Jackson and the soldiers are not to blame nor do I [illegible] any particular agent of deception, but we have [illegible] chiefs and [illegible] before the [illegible] this [illegible] their testimony by which to decide whether the guilty or the innocent suffer. We have lost very valuable lives in this war, and I feel if any person or persons have been guilty of inciting the Modocs to war he, or they, should be punished. I am willing, if you can [illegible] the authority, to aid and assist in the investigation of all charges and [illegible] which may be found to [illegible] the conduct [illegible] officers of the 21 [illegible] and [illegible] who have [illegible] of many of the war. I feel [illegible] thorough investigation, and if I can in any way [illegible] the Government [illegible] in aiding or [illegible] the [illegible] Jones."

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WASHINGTON, June 27. Secretary [illegible] has not yet completed his investigation [illegible] the [illegible] election to be brought against Gen. Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, for deficiency in his accounts, search was made to-day at the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury for his bonds, and also bonds of twelve sub Commissioners. The act creating the Bureau provided that the Commissioner shall give bonds in the sum of $50,000, and Sub-Commissioners in the sum of $20,000 each, and the chief clerk in the sum of $20,000.

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The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1873

Limitations on the Pardoning Power.

The Convention to form a new constitution for Pennsylvania, have proposed a restraint upon the exercise of the pardoning power by the Executive. Instead of being a prerogative of the Executive to be exercised by the Governor alone, it is proposed as a part of the organic law of the commonwealth that no pardon shall be granted by the Governor, except upon the written recommendation of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Auditor of State, or three of these officers. And they are prohibited from making such recommendation until after a regular and full hearing of the case, on behalf of both the convict proposed to be pardoned and the State. Their recommendation is, in all cases, to be in writing, is to specify at length the reasons that influence them to make the recommendation, and is to be filed as a part of the records of the State. And when all this has been done, the Governor can grant the pardon or refuse to, as in his judgment the circumstances of the case demand.

This is an example that all the States might profit by. Executive clemency has been made a refuge for rogues to such an extent, that many intelligent and thoughtful persons have doubted whether the whole system of nullifying the judgments of the Courts, by the use of the pardoning power, ought not to be abolished. There are cases where it is highly proper for the Executive to pardon a man who has been duly convicted by the Courts; but they are comparatively rare, and the exercise of this mercy where it ought to be withheld, occurs so many times to every one instance of its being deserved, that it is very doubtful whether the evils consequent upon its being vested in the Executive, are not greater than the benefits. The course of the Pennsylvania Convention seems less objectionable than either the vesting the power in the Executive alone, or the entire abolishment. The fact, that before the Executive clemency can be invoked, it is necessary to appear before four other high officers of the Government, meet the counsel of the State there, have a regular hearing upon the facts of the case and convince at least three of these four officers that justice and good order would be promoted by granting the pardon, will of itself prevent many of the applications that deluge many of the executive offices of the States under the present system; and will also prevent the success, of many of the applications which, under the present system, are improperly, or at least unadvisedly, granted.

A Wisconsin journal says that Ole Bull, Prof. R. B. Anderson, of the Wisconsin University, Senator J. A. Johnson, and other prominent Norwegians, are raising money to build a monument to Leif Erikson, "the discoverer of America." The first named gentleman has already given some concerts, and will give a few more before leaving for Norway, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the mon[illegible] fund. The total amount to be [illegible] is ten thousand dollars. The testimonial will be placed in Madison or in Chicago, and is to be dedicated with great pomp and ceremony on the sixteenth anniversary of Am[illegible] Independence. Ole Bull, Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author and poet, and other celebrities will be present on the occasion, together with such portions of the enthusiastic Norwegians, from Wisconsin and adjoining States, as can be spared before seen together on the borders of Norway. Leif Erikson, whose name is to be inscribed on the monument, was a bold navigator who discovered America in the year 1000. This is what the Eddas says, and circumstancial evidence tends to corroborate the Icelandic records.

They are poking fun at good, patient, old Boston because she refused to give Professor Wise $3,000 A month to fly around the Atlantic in his flying ship. We can explain the following on no hypothesis other than a morbid [illegible] which prevails in certain iniquitous [illegible] to sneer at everything Bostonian:

> The inhabitants of the Hub of the universe overwhelm the country at large, which had looked forward to the successful drowning of that [illegible] aeronaut with a philosophic feeling which [illegible] of only twenty four hours that brought his end a day sooner.

The appropriation of $3,000 was once made on condition that the scientific men of Boston should pronounce the Professor's scheme a reasonable one. But now this would be a most affecting incident: let Boston donate $3,000 on condition that the aeronaut kidnap the dunce who started the sneer above quoted, and drop him in the briny deep. We don't want him to die. We would be willing to take the chances on his head's swimming.

At the sale of the Perkins library, in London, a few weeks since, scarce famous prices were paid for early [illegible] and printed books. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that a copy of "Lydgate's Siege of Troy" (English manuscript) reported £1,320; Shakespeare, first folio edition, £595; "Biblia Sacra Latina, known as the Mazarin Bible, on vellum," £3,400. "This latter," says the correspondent, who is a famous book seller of New York, "is probably the highest price ever paid for a single volume, being equal to $21,400 in American currency." The "Biblia Sacra," the same book printed on paper, brought £2,690. The entire sale realized £26,000 or $136,000 for 865 books.

The people of Sacramento County, California, have nominated a ticket to be supported at the coming election, regardless of party. It is said this example will be imitated in several counties. The main question in that county, and probably in all those in which a similar movement is contemplated, is whether the State and County Governments are to be carried on in the interest of the public or of the Central Pacific Railway Company?

A San Francisco *Chronicle* special from Washington states that "the friends of Senator Mitchell here are perfectly satisfied with his explanation of the charges against him, growing out of his troubles in Pennsylvania years ago." A nice, clean community is Washington. St. Louis' chances for being the National Capital will grow brighter after a few more salvos to "youthful indiscretions" like the above.

Notorious William Varley, otherwise known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," was arrested a week since in New York, on complaint of Henry Bergh, for cruelty to animals in a brutal dog-fight.

The laws of Illinois allow women to practice as lawyers. A Miss Hulitt, who has just been admitted to the bar, is represented as a very intelligent and promising young lawyer.

The Holly Water Works in Sacramento.

The city of Sacramento last year contracted for the building of water works upon the Holly plan, and the work is now completed. Various preliminary and special tests have been made within the last fortnight, such as testing the strength of the house pipes put in under the old system to ascertain if they were sufficient to bear the pressure of the new works, trying the pressure on particular mains with others shut off, &c., &c. Results thus far have been eminently satisfactory. There has, however, been no general test of the works yet. The nearest approach to such a test was that of which a full account was given in the *Bee* of the 21st inst., as follows:

> Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning the Holly machinery was put in motion for the purpose of testing, with 150 pounds water pressure, the new water mains extending along I street, from Front to Ninth streets, and along Ninth from B to Q. The gates leading from these mains were all closed and every avenue of escape shut off so that the test might be thorough. But one of the rotary pumps was thrown into gear, and with this the pressure was raised to 150 pounds, and there was no leak. After having been retained there some minutes it was lowered to 100 pounds and then gently raised again to 150 and kept standing a while as before, and all was well. Again it was lowered to 100 pounds and again started up to reach 150, but when it marked 140 the fly wheel began to revolve with rapidity, but in a few seconds the water governor checked it, and all said something had burst; and there, on I street, in front of the water works building, a cloud of water had arisen from the earth like a great puff of smoke, fell and was gone, for after the first spurt the steam was cut off and the machinery obeyed its governor with far more precision than if human hands had been managing it—for the water is incapable of making a mistake. A great hole had been made in the ground—the street was flooded for a little distance, and it was at once surmised that the lead packing had been blown out of the sleeve which covers the joint where the cast iron pipe and sheet iron pipe meet. Immediately the laborers were set at work digging, the joint was soon reached, and sure enough there lay that entire lead packing, a full inch thick by four inches to 4½ inches long, where it had been hammered hot between the sleeve and the pipe, crowded some two feet away through the earth. The pipes were not injured anywhere. All along the line the pressure was at every point equal, and this, so far as known, was the only injury. It was feared that some of the man holes in the sheet pipe might give way, but those fears appear thus far to have been groundless. The city authorities and those having charge of the work were highly pleased with the result. And the public present, who knew nothing of mechanics, were entirely satisfied that there must have been an enormous pressure on to produce this result. The pipe stood the pressure gallantly, and that was all that was hoped for.

It will be observed that this test was applied only to the new mains. From other dates of the *Bee* we learn that with a pressure of only 50 pounds to the inch which was put on in order to test the house pipes, water was thrown from the fire hydrants over the top of a three-story building. This is what is called domestic pressure, and is much lighter than that which is calculated for the extinguishment of fires. With the fire pressure on one of these mains, a stream was thrown 110 feet high. A grand final test of the entire works is to be made on the Fourth of July. These water works have cost much less than the estimated cost of putting in Holly works for our city, and from all we have been able to learn we cannot but think the actual cost here would be far less than the estimate.

The happy family of Democracy in Sacramento county, California, had a pleasant little tea-party in the capital the other day, which the papers jocularly nicknamed "Convention." The first proceeding of importance was a motion that each candidate for office be assessed $5 each to defray the expenses of the Convention. Thereafter in the matter of declining nominations there seemed to be a remarkable unanimity among the candidates. The assessment was then reduced to $2 50, whereupon a Cadman crop of politicians, anxious for the popular suffrage, arose. One gentleman, whose candidacy for the Assembly was strongly contested, withstood the opposition as long as human nature could endure, and finally broke forth in the following remarks: "When I came into this Convention, I came into it honest; I came into it candid; I came into it as a Democrat." And then, after having given a sufficient time for due appreciation of the climax, he continued, sorrowfully: "I have never before understood that my age, or any man's age, is a detriment. If my age is a detriment to me, if it is a fault, it is a fault I am growing out of every day." Thus he continued in regretful tone. Horan was nominated, Horan declined, and Horan's declination was accepted joyfully. After which there was great confusion, which led one gentleman to affirm that he had "seen a great many Democratic conventions, but this one took the lead of anything he had seen in his life." Dr. Nichols (formerly Secretary of State) thought the party all right—only a little demoralized. With which consoling reflection the Convention adjourned.

Iron has been discovered in inexhaustible quantities in Calaveras county, California. The mine is situated in the low mountains known as the Limestone Range, and is easy of access. The ore is reported to yield as high as 70 per cent. pure metal.

The Report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the breadstuffs exported from the United States in 1872, lacked $34,000,000 of being sufficient to pay for the sugar and syrup imported. This is a nut for our economists to crack.

Important to Teachers.

The following notice is of interest to whom it may concern:

> OFFICE STATE SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, June 29, 1873

The first regular Semi Annual Session of the State Board of Examination will be held at Salem at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 7th day of July, 1873, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. Candidates for Life Diplomas, State Diplomas and State Certificates, will then be examined in the studies heretofore agreed upon and announced by the State Board.

Applicants must report to the State Superintendent promptly at the hour named.

As this will be the only State Examination held this year, all teachers who are desirous of obtaining State Certificates of any grade will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of doing so.

SYL C. SIMPSON,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Celebration at Jefferson.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson and vicinity, held June 27, 1873, it was resolved to celebrate the coming Fourth by a procession, an oration, reading of the Declaration of Independence, singing, and a basket dinner.

A general invitation was extended to everybody to come, bring their baskets, and participate in the celebration.

M. V. Brown, Esq., was chosen Orator, C. B. Roland, Esq., Reader of the Declaration, and Jesse Parrish, Marshal.

A General Committee of Management was chosen as follows: J. M. Johns, O. Pickard, Mr. Rutherford, A. L. Stinson, J. J. Brown, J. M. Metzler, A. Smith and C. B. Roland.

Collector Busby has appointed Hon. A. A. Skinner, Chief Clerk and Inspector of Customs for Empire City. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

FROM OUR SALEM CORRESPONDENT.

SALEM, June 28, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The week has been one of excitement, caused by all the different schools of this city closing their terms, except the Catholic, which will not occur until next week. This city has become somewhat noted as the seat of education. The oldest, and probably the best in the State is the Willamette University, which has closed a very successful term. Of the exercises your readers have already been apprised, so I will not speak any further of it, but will refer to the

THE BLIND SCHOOL,

Which closed the first term last Thursday. The last Legislature appropriated $2,000 for the purpose of educating that unfortunate class of our citizens, and Miss Simpson, a blind young lady, was selected as teacher by the State Board. This lady is every way competent to take charge, and has proven to be a very successful teacher. Although there were only five scholars, the teacher evinced the same interest as if there had been fifty. The studies consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, music, &c., and the progress that they made was a gratifying surprise to even the most ardent friends, and was so expressed by the State Board who attended the examination. It is the intention that this is only a nucleus, which will ultimately form the State institution. The next and one that has met the most determined opposition is the

DISTRICT FREE SCHOOLS,

Which to day held their closing exercises in Reed's Opera House. There are five of them, and the exercises consumed the day and evening, the smaller scholars having their exhibition in the afternoon before a large audience, and acquitted themselves with great credit. But the higher branch was postponed until the evening, when they were greeted with an immense audience, who were well paid for attending and enjoyed the occasion. The programme consisted of music, dialogues, essays and declamations. The music was excellent, and heartily applauded in the usual noisy demonstrations of Young America. Three young ladies read essays, and two young gentlemen declaimed for prizes. Miss Carrie Cornelius received the prize for the best reader, and Mr. Norris Cox as declaimer. During the entire evening the scholars were greeted with showers of bouquets, lavishly bestowed by an enthusiastic audience. The valedictory was read by Miss Effie Cox, who acquitted herself with great credit, and highly complimented the Board of Directors for the success of their labors. The exhibition had a good effect on the audience, and will undoubtedly convince all that a free school is necessary and can be successful.

During the week, as a gentleman remarked to me who has always lived on the frontier, the times have "pirted up," and all the business men are looking forward to good times. There has been a considerable amount of wool sold, although only commanding from 21 to 22 cents per pound. But a great many farmers and wool growers have not sheared or offered their wool for sale, and are inclined to hold for better prices.

To day a large number of Chinese went down to Lake Labish for the purpose of cutting a large ditch, as the most of it has been located as

SWAMP LAND,

And the claimants are compelled to accord to the law, to reclaim it, sufficiently to produce a crop within a certain time after location, which will prove to be a benefit in that case at least. But I was unable to ascertain the length of the proposed cut, but will try to keep you posted as to the success of the enterprise and the benefits accruing therefrom.

Two of our most successful sheep raisers, Mr. J. Minto and T. L. Davidson, have already sold their surplus Merino stock sheep. The buyers are Mr Nye, of Klickitat valley, W. T., and Mr. Carey, of Eastern Oregon. These gentlemen have gone into that business extensively, and are meeting with great success. 47.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

A Harvard sophomore was among the recently rejected applicants at West Point.

Miami University, the leading educational institution of Ohio, is on its last legs.

A Terra Haute, Indiana, man learned of the death of four of his brothers by a single letter.

King Louis, of Bavaria, headed the subscription to the Baron Liebig monument with 15,000 florins.

The Boston brick market is overstocked, though they have had two fires, and have got a prohibitory liquor law.

Ned O'Baldwin has been assaulted in Philadelphia for knocking out one of William Dunn's eyes with his cane.

A rumor that Mr. Boucicault is about to produce an original play induces an English writer to ask, "Whose is it?"

The municipality of Paris has refused by a vote the granting of money for expenses of the reception of the Shah of Persia. His reception will consequently take place at Versailles.

The Postmaster General has determined to issue an order directing that all postal cards which can not be delivered to the person addressed shall be immediately returned to the writer without charge.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on the 18th instant, elected Judge Sidney R. Breese Chief Justice. Judge Breese is the oldest member of the Court, having held his seat for over a quarter of a century.

A Boston Alderman said that he thought this time in Boston ought to be given to mourning rather than to rejoicing, and the Board straightway refused to make any appropriation for music in the public squares this summer.

The Board of Underwriters in Chicago have voted to require the use of iron shutters upon buildings insured by them which abut upon alleys. All buildings not so provided will be classed as "extra hazardous," and rates will be accordingly high.

The latest news from Sumatra is not reassuring for the Dutch. Ten thousand Battacks and Achinese were marching on the Dutch settlements at Deli. The sympathy of most Europeans and all the natives are with the Achinese. A whole blockade of the coast is imminent.

Several Yale students were hustled off to the lock up, the other night, for serenading a female boarding school. The boys thought it all very good fun, lock up and all, until they discovered that the girls had all left for New York the day preceding their musical effort.

The marriage between *Miss* Hardin and Mansfield Tracy Walworth is stated to have taken place July 29, 1852, and Frank H. Walworth, the son now in the Tombs, was born in August 17, 1853. This, if true, disposes of one very calumnious statement that has obtained some circulation.

Lord Odo Russell, British Embassador in Berlin, is very popular among the poor of that city on account of his liberality. On several occasions he has distributed money and food to the sick and needy, and quite recently all the hospitals were dressed with flowers at his order and individual expense.

A prattling babe in Atlanta, Georgia, got hold of a horse pistol, the other day, and, with child like simplicity, looked into the muzzle. He touched a tender chord in the instrument's anatomy, just then, and the next instant the prattling babe had a hole in its head big enough to cram his little dimpled fists into.

In the estimates of the British Government for the year ending March next, is an item of $402,000 to defray expenses of awards for distinguished services, and rewards on discharge, for good conduct in the military service. A portion of this sum is to be paid from the general fund formed from fines inflicted upon soldiers for drunkenness.

A curious proposition has been introduced into the Ohio Constitutional Convention. It is to establish what is called the principle of "recall" in case of members of the Legislature; that is, permitting the majority of any constituency to recall and dismiss their Representative from the service whenever they get tired of him, whether his term has expired or not.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Boston *Post* says that "within a few days it has been discovered that all the archives of the War Department pertaining to the secret history of the rebellion have been stolen. It is known that they were safe in the War Office when Mr. Stanton retired. He had them systematically boxed and stowed away in a safe place, as I shall be loud and long in question until the full history of the Wirz, Libby, Andersonville and Salisbury prison horrors can be had. CHILDERS, letter-carrier."

Fed just [illegible] and [illegible] ... [illegible]

YOUNG & PAXSON,
Agents for the Oregon Land Company.

Portland—H. B. HENDERSHOTT, President; S. G. REED, Vice President; W. S. LADD, Cashier; J. C. AINSWORTH, J. R. JACKSON, H. W. CORBETT, all of Portland.

San Francisco—J. C. AINSWORTH, S. G. REED and W. S. LADD, of Portland.

New York—B. J. PENDLETON, superintendent, 52 Exchange Place.

je6dlm

Notice.

THE PEWS IN THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH will be let on Monday, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M. in the church building. jl2d2t

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

WHAT A GREAT SHOW IT IS, AND WHAT A SMALL PART AMERICA HAS IN IT.

We are permitted, by John Gates, Esq., to take the following extract from a letter just received by him from William Burnett, Esq., the engineer, who is doing the Vienna Exposition:

You will see that I have arrived in the great Babel, Vienna. I have been here some time, but have seen hardly anything of the Exhibition as yet. It will require a month at least to get the hang of it. I have not been through one quarter of it, and I go there every day and am there from morning till night.

It is almost impossible to give you an idea of the magnitude of this great show. There are in all about forty buildings devoted to the exposition of manufactures and machinery, and the fine arts—painting and sculpture. The main building, on which is the great central dome, is 3,600 feet long and about 1,000 feet wide. The center upon which the dome rests is about 700 feet square. This main building has projected from its sides 32 wings, each about 200 feet long and 75 feet wide. The next building of importance is that in which the morning steam machinery is placed; it is 300 feet long and 250 feet wide. The dome on the principal building is of iron, and under it is a clear space of 100 feet in diameter without support; it is the largest dome in the world. I believe from the ground to the top of the dome is about 350 feet. The walls of the machinery building and the portals of the main building, are of solid masonry—not of wood.

There are are at least 50 locomotive engines on exhibition, from Russia, England, Germany, France and Belgium; and the English have not less than 100 portable engines, with steam plows, common road engines, steam cranes, &c. The Belgians have also a great display of steam machinery; and the Swiss likewise. The Belgians have one heavy compound blowing engine 8 feet diameter, and one double oscillating marine engine with paddle wheels all complete, just as if it were in a vessel. The Swiss have the finest stationary steam engines with automatic cut-off. They knock the Corliss Engine higher than a kite. They have puppet valves, are extremely simple, and work without the least noise.

The United States makes the poorest show of any country here, for which I am very sorry. What we have in the Exposition is *good*, but there is really so little of it that the whole is stowed away in one little corner, that you would pass by without attention, or never look twice at it. A great many things to be exhibited, are yet in the packing cases, and every person is working hard to get his division completed; but it will take at least a month yet to get everything in condition.

The Exposition does not close until the 31st of October, and any one who comes to see it must devote one entire month to the examination; that is, just to look at it. To *carefully* examine the machinery department I will have to stay here about two and a half months, at least, and devote my time exclusively to that business.

It is difficult to give a correct idea of what is to be seen here in the machinery line; I can only say *everything*. You could not mention anything that is not found here in perfection. All kinds of engines, valves, pumps, ship work, sewing machines, sugar machinery, mills of *all* kinds, boilers, lathes, planers, sawing machinery, iron-rolling machinery, steam gauges, water gauges, barometers, governors, philosophical apparatus, brick-making machines, hydraulic machinery, steam plows, cotton and wool spinning machinery, silk weaving apparatus, reapers, mowers, fans, lighthouse machinery, lamps, steering gear, propellers, boats, *oilers* (none so good as yours), barrel machinery—well I could just write on to the end of the sheet, and then not get through."

NEW TO-DAY.

To Rent,

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING 100 FEET deep, now occupied by Walter Bros. Inquire of S. M. LYON, 84 Front street. je30dlm

$7 000 Coin to Loan.

ONE THOUSAND ON COUNTRY REAL ESTATE for one year. Balance on per-onal security in sums to suit. A. S. GRIGGS, General Broker, je30dlt Pittock's Block.

Sacred Concert.

RESERVED SEATS FOR THE CONCERT AT TRINITY Church can be secured at Gray's Music Store, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 25 cents each. je30dld

'76. INDEPENDENCE BALL. '73.

To be given by the

City Rifles and East Portland Band!

AT ANKENY'S HALL, CENTRAL MARKET,

ON THE EVENING OF JULY 4th, 1873

Committee of Arrangements.

CAPT. A. CAMPBELL, LIEUT. C. C. PHILLIPS,
JULIUS JENSEN, LIEUT. H. D. CHAPMAN,
W. A. HART, WM. J. QUIRK,
THOS. PARROT, C. C. PARRISH,
Leader E. P. B. Prompter E. P. B.
J. M. BIRMINGHAM.

Leaders of Orchestra.

C. BRAY, THOS. PARROTT, C. W. LOWE.

Reception Committee,

CAPT. A. CAMPBELL, LIEUT. C. C. PHILLIPS,
LIEUT. H. D. CHAPMAN.

Floor Managers.

W. A. Hart, Wm. Zimmerman, J. M. Birmingham,
J. Nelson, William J. Quirk, C. Warnecross,
Julius Jensen.

GRAND MARCH at 10 o'clock. Military will appear in uniform. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. je30

Not Begging

FURTHER THAN I HAVE DONE UP TO THE present time in regard to obtaining employment at my trade as a legal and regular blacksmith larger of twenty two years' experience on this coast. As I am thoroughly informed that I cannot get employment in this city for the support of my family, I must leave in quest of such to some other place than Portland; and in doing so, I must acknowledge the very great kindness rendered to me in Portland.

PETER McCARTHY, Blacksmith.
Portland, June 27, 1873. je30dlt

For Sale,

850,000 Acres of Land

IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Title Perfect—U. S. Land Grant Fully Confirmed.

THE "PACIFIC LAND COMPANY," INCORPORated with capital stock of 5,000 shares of par value of $240 each, have purchased the road and entire land grant of the "ORELOW OR. TRAIL MILITARY ROAD COMPANY," consisting of over 850,000 acres of

Agricultural Grazing & Timber Lands,

Passing from Eugene City (125 miles from Portland by Railroad), through the splendid "Lake Country," to Silver City, near the border of Idaho.

Each share of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY thus representing now over 160 acres of land, and is UNASSESSABLE.

Three thousand shares belong to the Company, and will be offered for sale by us, the entire proceeds of which will go into the Treasury.

The first one thousand shares will be offered at $220 per share, *Land of Sales Certificate* to say at the rate of $1 50 cents per acre. Every share will also be received at its par value of $240, in payment for land, as soon as the appraisals are made. Such shares will then be cancelled, and not reissued, and a deed given to the purchaser.

The land will be appraised at moderate rates, in accordance with its actual value, as soon as practicable, in sections of 640 acres, and at not less than $1 50 per acre, U. S. Currency, and issued for sale. Actual settlers, however, always having preference.

We refer, as to the character of this magnificent grant of land, to CLARENCE KING, Esq., the U. S. Geologist (who is perfectly familiar with it from personal observation), and to the elaborate report of the Hon. B. J. Pengra, late Surveyor General of Oregon, on this road and lands, from which we quote: "There is but very little of the entire grant but what is valuable for either Farming, Grazing or Lumbering purposes."

As shares are cancelled, the average of acres to the remaining shares will naturally increase, and from cash sales dividends will be declared.

IMMIGRANTS,

BY BUYING THESE SHARES, CAN SECURE GOOD LANDS, WITH PERFECT TITLE, AT LESS THAN GOVERNMENT RATES.

For Cost Basis of Trust Funds, the shares of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY [illegible] based on the lands [illegible] investment can be had for CHILDREN, [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ission.

...B. RICHARDSON,
...TION AND
...of Front and Oak Streets.
...CTION SALES
...TATE GROCERIES GENERAL
...CHANDISE AND HORSES
...—Wednesday and Saturday.
A B RICHARDS N Auctioneer

...Private Sale.
...rtment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
...DVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
...ing H. auctioneering I will mention that
...econd Hand Furniture
A B RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...ar and Peremptory Sale
OF
...DURHAM
...EAL ESTATE,
...L MERCHANDISE, ETC.
...sell at my Auction Salesroom,
...ESDAY, JULY 8, 1873,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.
...Real Estate.
...Block 193, in the city of East Portland, ...
...corner of E and Ninth street, together
...ABLE COTTAGE
ALSO,
...98, in the city of East Portland, ...
...TORY AND A HALF HOUSE.
Terms, cash
ALSO,
...obbs S I SUGAR,
...C O SOAP,
...FANCY SOAP,
ALSO,
...e ASSORTED PIE FRUITS,
...e FRESH OYSTERS,
...BAPONIA.
...RICHARDSON Auctioneer.

Insurance.

...INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
...D MARINE INSURANCE
...l $1,000,000
...STON.....
...RD.....Vice P...
...Y.....Marine S...
.....G...M...
...Oregon Branch,
...W... C. H. Lo... R. P. ...
...D. McKay, Lloyd ... J. A. ...
...D. M. P...
HAMILTON BOYD,
...ior Co... and W... Sts., Po...

...SADDLERY.

...EIVED AND FOR SALE
at
...E. CONGLE,
...3 FRONT ST., PORTLAND,
...RTMENT OF HILL'S CONCORD
...Double
...eam and Stage Harness,
...anufactory at Concord, New ...
...ranch: Portland ... plete...

...ON-...
...Front ...treet
...rty-second,
...lies, Riddles,
...AND HARNESS
...Every Description.
...FOR GUTTA PERCHA AND ...
...D HOSE, which is for sale at the ...
...d.

...& the ORGAN,
...mhill & Front St.,
...ctors and Importers of
HARNESS.
...KEPT'S GENUINE
...UZ HARNESS LEATHER.
...Stage and Buggy H...
...at all articles, which we sell at LOW

...AGENTS WANTED
...and Washington Territory, to sell
...HWARD'S TRAVELS.
...SCRIBED RESPECTFULLY AN...
...they have now ready
...WARD'S WONDERFUL JOURNEY
...ROUND THE WORLD.
...It was ... written by a few days ...
...that Livingstone is dead, and the pub...
...ed me ... to obtain the ...
...ry of Africa, the ... of Livingstone, and the ...
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...ry of ... Stanley, who ... in search

The Lepers of Molokai.

The Hawaiian semi-savages are indebted to the white foreigners for two prominent features of their civilization, namely, the Gospel and leprosy! To a certain extent they have acquired a taste for the former, but they take to the latter like ducks to water. Fancy a village in which there are but two or three clean people—where every one else is plague-stricken, and condemned for life to the narrow limits of a little peninsula, bordered on three sides by the ocean, and walled at the back with a perpendicular bluff three thousand feet in height.

About dusk, a procession of villagers approached the premises. They brought tin-cups, cocoanut shells, hollow joints of bamboo, and various receptacles; ranged themselves along the fence, and regarded us with considerable interest. Most of them kept hold of the pickets and I saw that their hands were frightfully mutilated, some had but three fingers, some two, some scarcely a finger left—certainly not a whole one, but only a joint or two, according to their luck. Nearly all the hands were raw and bloody.

Lepers in the primary stages of the disease were at work in strips of garden, or perhaps beating poi, the most arduous labor they knew. Lepers a degree worse off were chatting or smoking in the shadow of the few trees that grew about. Lepers whose sands of life had dwindled to a few grains lay on mats in some of the houses, a pitiful and disgusting spectacle. As we walked in single file, the Doctor leading us in the cause of science, I followed as professional mourner, supported by Mr. Welsh, keeper of lepers and guests, the natives fell apart in two bodies, between which we passed in silence. It was the strangest pilgrimage I ever made. If the graves were to give up their dead, and the earth be peopled with the re-animated mates of those who have gone before us, the sight could scarcely be more unnatural than is daily seen in that forlorn spot.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISEASE.

I could not help thinking of the words of Maundrel, that old English traveler of the seventeenth century, who, writing of the leprosy he saw in Syria, says. "It is a distemper so noisome that it might well pass for utmost corruption of the human body on this side of the grave." And why not? Here is the diagnosis of the leprosy, or elephantiasis, of the Greeks: "When it is fully developed it is characterized by the presence of dusky red or livid tubercles of different sizes upon the face, lips, nose, eyebrows, ears and extremities of the body. The skin of the tuberculated face is at the same time thickened, wrinkled and shining, and the features are very greatly distorted. The hair of the eyebrows, eyelashes and beard falls off; the eyes are often injected and the conjunctiva swelled; the pupil of the eye contracts, giving the organ a wild and cat-like expression. The voice becomes hoarse and nasal; the sense of smell is impaired or lost, and that of touch, or common sensation, is strangely altered, for while the tuberculated and other affected parts are, in the first instance, sometimes supersensitive, latterly in the course of the disease they become paralyzed or anæsthetic. As the malady progresses, the tubercles soften and open; ulcerations of similar mucous appear in the nose and throat, rendering the breath extremely offensive; tubercular masses, or leprous tubercles, as shown by dissection, begin to form also internally upon various mucous membranes, and on the surfaces of the kidneys, lungs, etc. Cracks, fissures and circular ulcers appear on the fingers, toes and extremities, and joint after joint drops off by a kind of spontaneous gangrene. Sometimes the upper and sometimes the lower extremities are specially afflicted by this mortification and mutilation of parts."

A DEVOTED LOVER.

Those living who not say dying—about the village, were very comfortable, and generally happy, or as happy as people can be who have lost one of the important faculties and are by no means to the enjoyment of life. The less crippled and those who were helpless. In some homes we found natives who betrayed no symptoms of the plague; these were friends of the lepers, who had voluntarily exiled their selves for the sake of those they loved.

Here was a young native, who was perhaps twenty years of age, splendidly developed, and with very attractive manners. If he had chosen, he might have passed a life of unrestrained sensuality, for it is next to impossible for such fellows to be decent; but he had seen a woman with a face like a cobra, a hideous, lithe creature, possessing the charms of Medusa. There was something fascinating in the very flutter of her garments, as though she was not wholly human; and she for who, in her best days, had belonged to the late king's household, and who yet preserved an air of royalty, but who had been banished to Molokai with the shadow of the plague upon her.

Sooner or later, the youth expected to sacrifice his body to the plague. At any rate, never again could he hope to quit that village where, indeed, he was quite contented, and in nowise regretful of the temptations of his island world. He seemed to be under some singular spell; for he was familiar with the horrors of the place, surrounded with lepers of high and low degree, and at the same time preserved a light heart and cheerful spirit that bordered on frivolity. He followed us into the various wards devoted to lepers, who were in the last stages of decomposition. As we entered the room, there was a low murmur of welcome from the sufferers, who were, for the most part, unable to turn themselves on the mats spread in a row along both sides of the apartments. A fetid odor, faint but perceptible, tainted the air. We heard hoarse, hard breathing, harsh whispers, and deep sighs, from those who might never again speak with their old voices. There were faces turned toward us, with the rays lie slowly withering away—some of them too abominable to be thought of for a moment. These were held up to us, by their sheep at the last, sloughing the skin, and seeming to belong to anything but human hands. One old man, sitting in a *malo* (a narrow strip of cloth about the loins), was covered from head to foot with large hard swellings. There was not valley enough between his thousand and one fleshy hillocks to lay the tip of your finger, yet he was unconscious of any pain. He called our attention to a new swelling of uncommon magnitude, and appeared a little proud of it, as though he had surpassed himself in this last effort. He had been a leper for ten years, and was still strong enough to walk about without assistance; in fact, he seemed comparatively well, and good for some years to come. It is almost like injury added to misfortune, that leprosy is not more swift in its destruction.

THE CONTAGION OF LEPROSY.

It has been affirmed, by certain members of the medical faculty of San Francisco, that leprosy is hereditary, and not to any degree contagious. In the face of the faculty, it may be stated that the first case of leprosy, or one of the first cases on record in the Hawaiian Islands, is that of a German who arrived from China about forty years ago, married a native woman, and the two became externally leprous. From this unholy union the disease has spread to every corner of the kingdom.

There are the most overwhelming evidences of contagion existing all over the islands. A leper on Kauai, the most westerly of the group, married a woman who was not leprous. He died, and the widow married a second husband, who was not leprous, but who developed the disease shortly after his marriage. Having buried the second husband, she married a third, who followed in the footsteps of his predecessors and died a leper. It was at this stage of her matrimonial career that the woman herself succumbed to the disease, though she must have contracted it in the first marriage, and been accountable for the deaths of husbands number two and three. The family is happily extinct.

Mr. Stoddard then goes on to quote a long array of authorities, from Moses down to Agassiz, to show that leprosy is contagious. He says:

I remember no case of scaling leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands; nor of elephantiasis or thickening of the flesh, either of the arm or the leg, or of both, which is so common in Tahiti, where the ulcerous leprosy is not positively unknown. Neither has the scaly spread much among the Chinese; at least not more than a dozen or twenty cooli-at any settlement during my visit, in a community of three hundred. There were three white foreigners, who had consented to join the natives on Molokai, rather than be shunned by every one, and forced to live a life of perpetual solitude. If it were a local malady, a foreigner might regret the hour he wandered within its fatal boundaries, but it is not.

There is but one conclusion to come to, and it is this. That the unbridled licentiousness of the people has begotten the seed of the plague that is scattered broadcast over the land, and through promiscuous intercourse it is nourished and increased.

He concludes with a vivid description of the leper valley.

It was nearly time for us to leave. As we were about bidding farewell to our kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, we heard a familiar hymn, and saw a group of young lepers, clustered about a solitary hymn-book like flies over a honey-pot. They read music, many of them, and are passionately fond of it. This accomplishment is not neglected, even in Molokai. There is a church and a schoolhouse at the settlement. A big leper teaches a little leper how to be leprous, a leprous policeman arrests leprous offenders who are overstepping the modesty of leprosy, which they sometimes do. Their passions increase and there is no Jordan at hand. They marry and give in marriage; albeit there is no cedar-wood, nor scarlet, nor hyssop, nor clean birds, nor ewes of the first year, nor measures of fine flour, nor offerings of any sort. There is nothing but leprosy, whitewash, a high wind, a traveling doctor and a scribe.—*Chas. Warren Stoddard in July Overland.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Financial.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 28, 1873.

Gold in New York to-day, 115¼

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85 buying; 86 selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 800 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 11s 11d@11s 12d; club, 12s 4d, 12s 6d.

Markets

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Flour—Extra jobbing at $5 25@5 75

Wheat Milling, $1 70; choice, $1 75; distilling, $1 77½; fair, $1 67½; shippers still refuse to give over $1 66.

Barley—Dark coast, $1 12½; bay feed, $1 15@1 17½, brewing, $1 25@1 33.

Oats—Choice Ogn, $1 90@1 95; range for all kinds is $1 75@1 95.

Shipping.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Arrived—Amethyst, Bellingham Bay; Atlanta, Port Gamble; Flying Mist, Chomag islands, 22,000 cod fish, to McCollum & Co.; Miami, Port Gamble.

Sailed—British ship Green Jacket, Liverpool; Bohemia, Mazatlan; Josephine, Coos Bay.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.		CANNED GOODS.	
Oranges, per doz.	1 00		₩ doz.
Limes, per doz...	50	Oysters, 1-lb cans	4 50@5 00
Cocoanuts, each	25	do 1-lb cans	3 00@3 50
Cala. Grapes, ₩ lb	none	Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 00
Cranberries, ₩ gal	75c 90	do 1-lb cans	2 50@3 00
Lemons, per doz.	75@1 00	Sardines, qr-tins	3 50@4 00
Peaches, ₩ lb.....		do half-tins	2 00@2 50
Apples, ₩ box.....	none.	Clams	4 50@5 00
Pines, ₩ lb.		Green corn, 2lb cans	3 00@4 00
DRIED FRUIT.	₩ lb.	" Peas, 2lb cans	3 00@4 00
Figs, Cal	14@20	" Beans, 2lb cans	3 50@4 00
Figs, Asia Min, new	35@50	Tomatoes, 2lb cans	3 00@4 00
Figs, " old	20@30	Peaches, 2½lb cans	4 00@4 50
Prunes	10	Pine apples, 2lb cn	4 00@5 00
Plums, pitless	20@—	Strawberries, "	4 50@5 00
Prunes, Ger. & Fr	10@15	Blackberries, "	4 00@5 00
Pears	8@10	Apricots, 2lb cans	3 50@4 50
Beans, ₩ doz	$1 00	Jellies, in tins	5 00@6 00
GROCERIES.	₩ lb.	Jams, in tins	4 50@6 00
Coffee, ground	18	Mushrooms, ₩ doz	6 50
do Costa Rica	21½@22	SAUCES, ETC.	₩ doz. pts. qts.
do " Rio	20@—	Worcester Sauce	1 00@2 00
do " Java	30@35	Catsup, Tomato	2 50@3 00
do Mocha	40@50	do Mushroom	4 00@5 00
Sugar, crushed	14@15	Capes	4 00@5 00
do pulverized	14@15	Curry Powders	3 50@5 00
do granulated	14@15	Mustard, French	2 75@3 25
do Yellow	14	do Cal	2 50@3 00
do Island No 1	11½@12½	Pickles, English, pts	6 10
do " No 2	9@10	" " qts	9 00
do " extra	12½		
Milk, "	25	MISC.	
Candles, ₩ box			₩ lb.
do Paraffine	17@22	Almonds	20@50
do Sperm	62	Brazils	25@3
Oil, Kerosene ₩ gal	75	Filberts	20@25
Syrup, Golden, ₩ gal	75	Peanuts	15@20
	₩ lb.	Pecans	25@30
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50	Cal Walnuts	25
Imperial	1 25@1 50	Hickory	12½
Young Hyson	1 10@1 50		
Hyson	1 00@1 25		₩ pair.
Japan	65@1 00	Ducks	65@ 75
PROVISIONS, ETC.	₩ lb.	Geese	1 50
Butter		Swans	2 00
Fancy Dairy	37½@45	Grouse	75
Good	30@35	Pheasants	62
Ordinary	16@18	Venison, ₩ lb	
Cooking	20	FISH.	₩ lb.
Cheese, California	20	Eastern Cod	15
do Factory	25	Pacific Cod	8@12
do Oregon	20	Sturgeon	5
Hams, country	18	Salmon	8@ 10
do city	18@20	Dressed Cod	20
do Sugar-cured	18@20	Mackerel, ₩ kit	2 50@4 50
Shoulders	10@12	Fresh Oysters ₩ 100	75
Bacon, Clear Sides	13½@14	VEGETABLES.	₩ lb.
do Breakfast	15@16	Squash (Cala)	3
Lard		Beets	3
Pure leaf, in tins	16@17½	Onions	4
Good, in tins	14	Carrots	3
In bulk	15	Turnips	3
Honey, Yellow Comb	25	Strawberries	15@16
do White	37	Blackberries	10@15
Eggs, per doz	20	Cherries	6@12
BREADSTUFFS.	₩ sack.	Cabbage, Cal	₩ lb.
Flour		Cauliflower	₩ doz. 2 00@3 00
Fancy brands	1 35	Potatoes, new	4
Choice	1 25	Asparagus	10
Common	1 at 1 25	Lettuce, per doz.	10@75
Graham, extra	1 60	MEATS.	₩ lb.
Corn meal, Cal	4@5	Beef	8@10
do Oregon	4@5	do choice cuts	10@18
POULTRY.	₩ pair.	Mutton	8@12½
Geese, grown	$1 00@1 25	do choice cuts	
Roosters, "	1 25	Veal	10@12½
Spring chickens	1 00	Pork	10@12½
Ducks, "	1 50	do choice cuts	
Chickens, "	1 00		
Turkeys	$ 00		

General Merchandize

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $130; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $155; Buckeye Self-Raker, $220; Hand Raker, $225; Buckeye Dropper, $125; Clipper No. 2, 130; No. 3, 140; No. 4, 150; No. 5, 155; Sprague Mowers, Nos. 1 and 2 $28 and 135; Union 123; Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 250; No 2 220; Wheeler & Piper and Mower, 220; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200; Hand Rakers, $75. Harvesters: Marsh's, 240; Haines' Harvesters, 335 and 355. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $315; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $925; Sweepstakes, $650 to $800, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos 1 to 5, $660 to 825; Torpedo, 175 to 895; Wheeler's Endless Chain, 800 to 825 Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do. 145 to 175; Mitchell, with patent or square bounds and roller brake, 145 to $165.

BAGS AND BAGGING Quotable for standard size, 12@20c as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½c; Burlap, per yard, 14@15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made Fr calf peg'd, and t & boots, $72@75; Portland made kip boots, $60. J. K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf pegged boots, $72 @75; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted, boots, $65; J. K. & Co. Standard's, standing edge boots, $64; gents' B calf Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $53; gent's B calf Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $50; gent's cable sewed Oxford Ties, $30; gent's goat foxed glove top Congress shoes, $54, men's Rund's adjustable lace boots, $30; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $27. Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $25 50; boys' Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $22; boys' plow shoes, $19 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford; ties, $18. Ladies' S. F. kid foxed bals, $19 50@24; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid foxed bals, $27@30; ladies' J. K & Co plain lasting bals, $24@30; ladies' Portland made calf bals, $22@ 27. Cal. nut pegged bals, $16 50. Misses and children's proportionately low.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22 @30; flooring, $27@28; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $1@5 ₩ dozen; extra, $5 50@7.

CANNED GOODS Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $3; 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $6; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21¼@22; Guatemala, 21¼@22; Rio and Manila, 21½@22; Java, 28@29c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 29c; Chartres, 27c; Phœnix Premium, 24@23c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbl, 6c; Borax, 15@18; Blue Vitrol, 12½@13c; Potash Granlz, 1lb can, 30c; 2 ₩ can, 55c; Rosin, ₩ bbl, $12 25; Saltpetre, kegs, 18@30c; Sulphur, $6@10.

DRY GOODS Standard drills, 15@18 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@ 15½c; house lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 9½@10½c; do, ½, 13½c; do, 4-4, 12½@25c. Cotton checks, 16a20c; 4-4 checks, 18a22c; cambrics, 10c Cotton flannel, bleached, 20a25c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20a25c; do, heavy, 35a45c. Denims, 13a20c. Hickory stripes, 14½@20c, Standard prints, 11c, seconds, do, 9c. Denims, 16a20c. Linseys, 20a35c. Ticks, 14½@20c; do, 4-4, 20a35c. Bear duck, 24c. Table linen 4-4 bleach, brown, 35a65c; damask bleached, 50c@$1. Diaper linen, 30a37½c. Sacks, seamless, 35a40c. Shirtings, 10c. 25a45c. Waterproofs, $1 10@1 25. Osnaburgs, 10a16c. Ginghams—Domestic, 16a20c; Scotch, 22a30c. Lawns, 15a22. Percales, 25a30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 6½a8c; Peaches, 7a7½c; Peaches, 12½a13c; Hungarian Prunes, 10c; Plums, pitless, 18a20c; Raisins, new crop, in box, $4 50; half do, $2 50; quarter $1; eighth boxes, $75; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10a12c; Citron, 55a60c.

FISH — Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half bbl, $14 75, do No 2 $13 00; do kits, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, half bbl, $4 50a5; bbl, $7 50a8, common brands, half bbls, $4 00a4 25; bbls, $6 50a7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $2 50 @2 75; ½s, $4 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, as quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@3 50, Rye do $2 50@4. Domestic do $1 80@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50. Rum—Prun, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50 New England, $2@2 40; Jamaica, $4@5.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $36, refined bar, ₩ lb, 6½c. Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ₩ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 48c; do bronzed tinned, 63c; do nail, 55c. Tin plates—Plus charcoal, IX per box, $13 50; do IC char, $17 50, Roofing Plates, $17; Banca Tin slabs ₩ lb, 32½c. Steel—English cast steel ₩ lb 18c. Lead—Pig ₩ lb 9c, Sheet 15c, Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½. Zinc—Sheets ₩ lb 13c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 85c. Breech ware has advanced 25@50 ₩c.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c, Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 25c; Hickory, 20; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 28c; Walnuts, 10a16c.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 55cts; Downer's, 80@85c; Standard, 50c, Crystaline (5-gal cans), 50c; Crystaline (2 gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 50@52½; China Nut, 92½@97c; Lard, in cases, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; No 1, $1 00.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Flannly Blankets Superfine, $25; XX, 18; Y 14 50; No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, 8 50, No 3, 3 point, 6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, black border, $5; do, fancy border, 5 50, 3 pt Vicuna, 6 75; 3 pt Scarlet, 8, 3 pt Green, 8 75, 3 pt Blue, 6 50, 3 pt Indian Striped, 7; 4 pt Gray, fancy B, 7 25, BB 8 75, 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 75, 4 pt Blue, 8 50, 4 pt Indian, 9; No 1 Gray, 9 50; Flannels Blue Mix Twilled, 50c ₩ yard, Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c. Fancy Shirting, twilled, 50c, Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 45c. Cloths. Hard Times, 90 to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25, Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarn: White and Gray, 1 25. Scarlet, 1 50, Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₩ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale

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A Full Programme

Of the exercises of the day will shortly be publish'd by order of the

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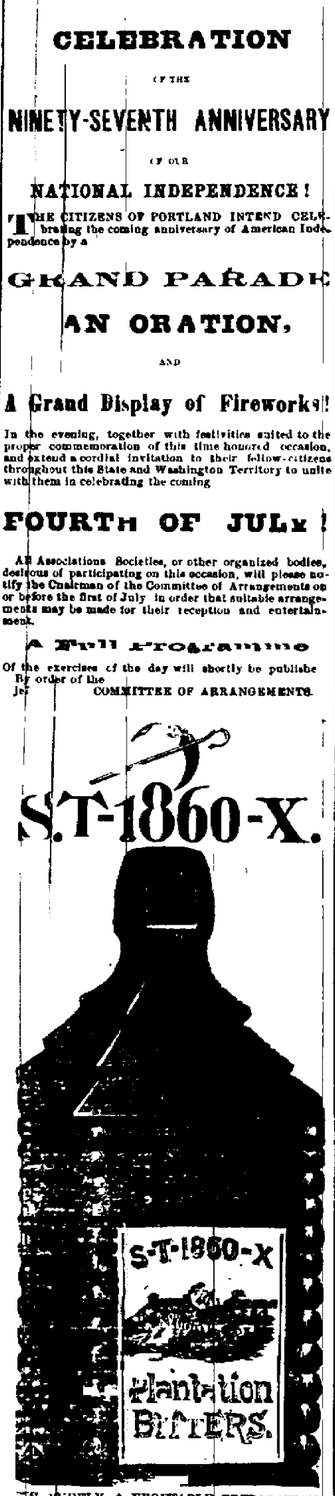

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